

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU OFFICERS.—It now appears that the President has not ordered the arrest of all the officers of the Bureau engaged in farming, speculations, &c., but only those in the State of North Carolina. He has, it seems, ordered Major General Howard to cause the arrest of every officer of the Bureau in North Carolina who is engaged or pecuniarily interested in the cultivation of plantations, and Brigadier General W. E. Strong has been dispatched to execute the order. Judge Advocate General Holt has been instructed by the President to make out charges and specifications against these officers, with a view to their trial before a court martial. The Rev. Fitz, the "blood-hound of Zion," and autocrat of the Freedmen's village in North Carolina, is under arrest awaiting trial. On the showing of Generals Steedman and Fullerton he ought to be hanged.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A FORTUNATE FREEDMAN.—The Vicksburg Journal says a negro, named Mingo, employed by Mr. J. Fenimore on his plantation on the Baldwin's Ferry road, while plowing one day last week found a tin box filled with gold and silver coin, amounting to several thousand dollars. Mr. Fenimore assisted the boy in selling the gold, and although it is not known how the money was buried by negroes owned by Mr. F., before the war, the boy Mingo received the full benefit of this discovery.

RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.—A large meeting of citizens was recently held in Montgomery, Alabama, to take action regarding the projected Central Railroad, to connect Montgomery with Decatur, Alabama, and so secure direct railroad communication with the Northwest via Nashville and Louisville. The meeting was attended by 1,000 persons, and the vote was 1,000 to 100 in favor of the enterprise.

Immense excitement exists among the members of the Fenian Brotherhood in Brooklyn and Long Island, in consequence of the discovery of extensive frauds which have been perpetrated, as alleged, by a prominent leader in Brooklyn.

FORT GOODWIN NOT CAPTURED.—Lieut. Gen. Grant has received a despatch from Major General H. W. Halleck, in California, in which he says that there is not a word of truth in the report that Fort Goodwin was captured by the Apaches, and the garrison massacred. He denounces the report as altogether sensational. So says the Star.

The sum of fifteen thousand dollars has been subscribed in England as a testimonial of ex-Lieutenant M. F. Maury, late of the "Confederacy."

GREAT SALE OF GOLD.—New York, May 18.—A single sale of gold is reported to have been made to-day on Government account of \$1,500,000 at 139½. It is expected that the export of gold to Europe to-morrow will amount to \$5,000,000.

Late intelligence from Paris announces the arrival in that city from Egypt of Mr. Jacob Thompson, President Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior. It is said that Mr. Thompson says: "We were the ban removed from him upon the charge of having been engaged in the assassination conspiracy, he would go to Mississippi and do his best to aid in the reconstruction."

"CIVIL RIGHTS" IN TENNESSEE.—The Legislature (House) of Tennessee, on the 11th instant, passed a bill conferring civil rights on the colored people by the close vote of 31 to 28. An amendment, excluding blacks from juries, was carried by 30 against 28, and one, excluding their children from common schools by a close vote.

The Prefecture of Police in France annually distributes pecuniary rewards to any citizen or omnibus driver who proves his honesty by bringing back to the office for lost goods whatever he may have found in his vehicle. During the past year the number of articles deposited at this office amounted to 13,971.

LET COTTON ALONE.—The Augusta Constitutionalist, a very able Georgia paper, says to its readers: "Let cotton alone. The mules and the Federal Government and the negroes will eat all the meat and give you the skeleton. You, poor cat, will pull out the cheese, but the monkey, you see, is right of brute force, will manhandle the toothsome kernel."

It advises the planters to raise corn.

A Pacific paper says: "The late news from Montana is doleful enough—thousands of men, vainly prospecting for diggings; no thing paying over two dollars a day; men constantly freezing to death; ten dollars per pound; four thirty dollars per hundred; men living on bread and water, or venison straight."

A singular duel took place off Yonkers, in the Hudson river. Two men entered a boat, rowed to the middle of the river, and then, each armed with a desperate struggle, in which one man was overboard and was drowned, the survivor rowing to the opposite shore.

DISFRANCHISED.—Mr. J. R. Naylor, of Brooke county, West Virginia, has been disfranchised by an order of the Board of Registration of that county. The Wheeling Register mildly says, in commenting on the fact, that "it is a disgrace to humanity that he should be disfranchised by the pumps who compose the Board of Registration for Brooke county."

RAILROAD BRIDGE DISASTER AT CLARKESVILLE, TENNESSEE.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—At Louisville, Ky., May 18.—It is reported, that at about ten o'clock this morning, while a construction train, with a number of hands on board, was passing over the Railroad bridge at Clarksville, Tennessee, one hundred feet high, one of the spans gave way, precipitating the train into the river. Seven lives, it is said, were lost.

BAD FOR THE CHURCH.—We hear it stated that the president of the exiled Merchants' National Bank subscribed \$5,000 to the new Metropolitan Church, on condition that the funds of the enterprise should be deposited in his bank. This was done, to the extent of \$10,000, and it is stated to be a total loss, the subscription of \$5,000 not having been paid. —Wash. Star.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The Southern Baptist Convention, formed in 1845, and composed of representatives from the various churches and State associations of the Baptist denomination in all the Southern States, including Maryland and Missouri, will be held to-morrow in Russellville, Kentucky, and will be presided over by delegates from this city, and a large meeting is anticipated. It has been several years since there has been any representatives from this section, on account of the war, and this is the first meeting of the Convention, which meets biennially, since the termination of the war, in which one of the main objects of the Convention is to discuss the mission operations of the Baptist denomination of the Southern States, and is an influential body. Rev. Dr. William J. Brantley, of Augusta, Georgia, is expected to preach the introductory sermon. It is expected that the Convention will be a hundred and thirty miles southwest of Louisville, and is a thriving little town. The Convention meets there at the invitation of the Baptist General Association of Kentucky.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A dispatch yesterday states that an extensive coal mine has been discovered at Sooke, near Victoria, V. I.

At Fort Whipple, on the 19th, the Mogul Indian warriors arrived and surrendered their arms. General markets continue dull. The new crops of grain, wool and wine of a fine quality, are coming to market in great abundance.

There seems to be more "secessionists" in Massachusetts than in any other State. Seven divorces were granted at a recent term of the supreme court of Barnstable county. The people of that State can't live in peace with themselves or anybody else.

The Boston Advertiser grows very mad over the prospect of Mr. Davis' escaping execution. If it cannot get his blood it declares "we shall care very little how soon afterwards the general amnesty for other offenders begins."

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further European News by the Cuba at Boston.—Was inevitable. England Remains Neutral. Napoleon for War. The Times' Comments. Attempt to Assassinate Count Brismarck. The Cuba's Mails for the South. Shipment of Gold to Europe. Advance in Gold. Cotton Advancing. Election of U. S. Senator in Connecticut.

The European papers received by the Cuba express war to be inevitable. There is no confirmation of an European Congress, or signs of mediation, in order to settle the dispute.

Earl Clarendon, in the House of Lords, said that the English government would not engage in war directly or indirectly.

Napoleon's speech augurs war. He said, "I detect those treaties of 1815, by which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy." This declaration was considered as favoring war, and the Bourse was panic-stricken in consequence.

The London Times, commenting on the probability of war, says that only Napoleon can prevent war, but unfortunately the arbiters of the Continent speak only to spread dismay on every exchange of sentiment by some doubtful utterance.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Count Brismarck, by the son of a Republican refugee, Carl Blond, who fired three shots ineffectually at him. Brismarck said the would-be assassin and delivered him into custody.

The Cuba's foreign mails will leave for the South at midnight.

The Steamship China, from Boston for Europe, to-day took out nearly two millions, and the Steamer Tarifa three and a quarter millions in gold.

Connecticut U. S. Senator.

O. S. Terry has been elected United States Senator from Connecticut.

The Markets.

Cotton is firm and prices are advancing. A fair demand exists at 38½ to 40 cents. Texas wool 23½ to 25 cents. Bankers' 60 days sterling exchange 91 premium. Gold is advancing. The market opened at 139½ and went up to 139¾.

Speech of Secretary Seward at Auburn.—From Cuba. Death of Senator Wright.

Secretary Seward in a speech at Auburn on Tuesday evening last, says that the solicitude which pervades the country now perhaps justify him in addressing the people upon political topics calmly and patriotically. When good union men were suspicious of the change in the views of the late President and his support of the President's policy, he from the first rejected the idea that the change was accomplished for treasonable purposes. Reconstruction is not needed, because the country, as constructed long since, has not been destroyed. What is needed is reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting, and those who, being loyal, have been or may be elected hereafter from the Southern States. With a few exceptions, the Southern people would justly be accepted as fellow-citizens. The Southern States have for the last four years been merely disorganized. They are now organized, and nothing is needed but reconciliation.

The President's plan of reconstruction is, that so far and so fast as the unrepresented Southern States present themselves in a loyal attitude, by representatives acceptable to the loyal people, they are entitled to representation. This plan is practicable. No plan proposed by Congress so far is immediately practicable. He was aware there was a difference between the President and Congress, but he hoped that difference would not cause the Union party to lose its great influence in guiding the country to a perfect restoration.

Havana correspondence alleges that formidable preparations are being made for revolution by expected aid from the South American republics.

The government monopoly on tobacco in Cuba has been abolished.

Senator Wright of New Jersey, is dead. It is reported that the Governor, will appoint A. J. Cattell in his place.

Physical Condition of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23. In compliance with the President's instructions, Dr. Cooper, of the U. S. Army, reports the condition of Jefferson Davis. He is considerably emaciated, his fatty tissue having almost disappeared, leaving his skin shrunken. His muscles are small, flaccid and very soft, and he has but little muscular strength. He is quite weak and debilitated, consequently his gait is uneven and irregular. His digestive organs at present are in an unsatisfactory condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but the most carefully prepared food. With his diet disarranged, his bowels are constipated, and he is unable to sleep, his appearance, followed by vertigo, severe facial and cranial neuralgia, erysipelas inflammation of posterior scalp and right side of nose, which quickly affects the right eye, the only sound one he now has, and extends through the nasal duct into the interior nose.

His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated by the constant effort to resist the pain, the description of the sensation experienced being as of one flayed alive, and having every sensitive nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been the great and almost principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp of creaking boots of the sentinels on post round his prison room, and the relief of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably occurs at the same hour.

Mr. Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken, at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floor for the sentinels to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital countenance, and he has a little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease, to which the water-cure region of Virginia is subject, Surgeon Cooper, with the assistance of the medical staff, is progressing in the Senate on the subject of reconstruction.

In the House of Representatives a bill has been introduced for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau for three years.

Further Market Reports.

New York, May 23, 1866. Cotton is firm and has advanced. Sales of 4,000 bales at 39½ to 41 cents. Flour May and 10½ to 11 cents higher; Southern 10½ to 11½ cents. Wheat quiet and advanced 2½ to 3 cents. Corn advanced 1 cent. Pork steady. —Mess 330 50. Sugar advanced 1 cent. Coffee is buoyant and higher. Naval Stores quiet. Spirits Turpentine 82½ to 85 cents per gallon. Gold 137.

New Orleans Markets.

New Orleans, May 23. Cotton buoyant. Sales of 2,300 bales of middling at 39½ to 40 cents. Gold 42½. Sterling 55½. The English Financial crisis produces much excitement. Many bills are expected to be returned.

Mobile Market.

Mobile, May 23, 1866. Cotton.—Sales to-day of 550 bales; Middling at 34 cents. Fair demand and market very firm. Receipts to-day 1,639.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The Senate, in deference to the physical inability of Mr. Fessenden to enter upon the Reconstruction Resolutions to-day, postponed the agreement on the Reconstruction bill until Wednesday. The consideration of the Colorado bill and veto was also postponed. The remainder of the day was devoted principally to business relating to the District of Columbia.

The House to-day considered the preamble and resolution of representative McClurg, of Missouri, declaring that the Reconstruction bill is unconstitutional, and that it is necessary to exercise Congressional legislation, in order to give the loyal citizens of those States protection in their property and rights, and to secure the restoration of the Union, and in addition thereto makes it necessary to put on foot a large standing army to maintain the authority of the government, and to suppress any rebellion, and to be authorized to incur this vast additional expense on the national industry of the nation.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of levying any contributions on the seceding States to defray any extraordinary expenses that would otherwise be incurred by the general government; and that said Committee do instruct the House adopted the above by a vote of 73 against 35. The House also passed the following resolution introduced by Mr. Henderson, of Missouri: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that all rights and privileges which are intended not to confer rights and privileges upon the sub-

jects thereof, but to secure to each and every individual the full, free and untrammelled exercise and enjoyment of all those rights which God has bestowed upon him. Second. That the safety, happiness and property of the people require that just and adequate penalties be annexed to the violation of law, and that those penalties be inflicted upon transgressors, not for the purpose of retaliation or revenge, but to insure subordination and obedience. Third. That we will stand by and sustain the President in executing the laws of the United States upon a sufficient number of leading rebels in each of the States lately in insurrection against the national Government, and that the majesty of the law, to sustain the confidence of loyal people and warn the refractory for all time to come. The Tax bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.

The bill relative to the public lands of Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida passed the House to-day. The bill provides that they be disposed of according to the homestead law of 1862, without discrimination as to color. The price of the patent is five dollars, and allows the privilege of securing lands to persons who served in the Confederate army, on their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The bankrupt bill passed the House by a vote of years 68, 39 2/3.

J. B. Palmer, of Tennessee, has been pardoned by the President.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, May 15, 1866.

R. W. KING, Esq.,

Chairman Lenoir County Court, Kinston, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 12th to the Attorney General is referred to me for answer, under the understanding that all questions relating to the Revenue shall be submitted first to this Department. The following opinion meets with the concurrence of the Attorney General.

You desire the proper construction of the act of 1860-61, 2nd Extra Session, Chap. 5, page 8, as amended by the act of 1862-3, Chap. 18, page 25, regulating the duty of the County Court in laying taxes for county and school purposes.

There can be no question that these acts are in force, they being certainly "consistent with the Constitution of the State and the United States," and "compatible with allegiance of the citizens of this State to the United States," and therefore valid by the ordinance of the Convention "declaring what laws and ordinances are in force," page 50.

You desire to know whether the County Court must tax articles mentioned in schedules B and C of the Revised Code, and if so, how the tax is to be laid.

After careful consideration, I am of opinion that the power of the County Court is confined to the subjects of taxation embraced in schedule A, i. e. to listed taxable.

The act of 1861, as amended by that of 1862-3, is as follows: "The Justices of the several County Courts, on the first day of January in every year, shall for county and school purposes lay a tax on all subjects of taxation within the county as may be taxed by the revenue laws then in force, and in the same manner for raising revenue for State purposes."

Provided, That the tax imposed by the County Court for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes, upon the one hundred dollars valuation for every thing, where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valuation, and upon all subjects specially taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that which is laid for State purposes.

The General Assembly has always been careful as to the extent of power of taxation conferred on the County Courts.

It was at one time gravely questioned whether this branch of sovereignty, the levying of taxes on citizens, could be conferred on what is now the County Court, and under the Constitution, delegated by the Legislature and a resort to the supreme judicial tribunal was necessary to settle the controversy. For a long time a limit was fixed to the discretion of the Courts. For years preceding the passage of the act of 1861, the power of taxation was confined to land and polls.

Certain taxes are on subjects, required to be given in on oath to the list-taker; others are paid directly to the Sheriff, others to the clerk of the county court, others to the Public Treasurer.

From the former class, taxes are derived the bulk of the public revenue, and from the foundation of the government until 1861 the jurisdiction of the county court was restricted to two or more items of that class. The other taxes have always been and are now of minor importance.

These listed subjects are enumerated in what is known as "schedule A," of the Revenue act, while the other taxes are designated in "schedule B," and "schedule C."

To secure the collection of the taxes from listed subjects or those in schedule A, rules and regulations have ever been prescribed, adapted to the public duty of the County Court, and the rules are not "appropriate to the collection of county revenue from the Sheriff or other public officers."

Under the act of 1861, the County Court is laid down to enforce the payment of taxes, under schedules B and C, but these rules are not "appropriate to the collection of county revenue from the Sheriff or other public officers."

Prior to 1861, the County Court was laid down to enforce the payment of taxes, under schedules B and C, but these rules are not "appropriate to the collection of county revenue from the Sheriff or other public officers."

The Convention of 1861 amended the Constitution, so as to make slaves taxable as property, and the County Court was laid down to enforce the payment of taxes, under schedules B and C, but these rules are not "appropriate to the collection of county revenue from the Sheriff or other public officers."

Under such a revenue act there seemed to be no danger in committing all these subjects to the discretion of the County Court, provided discrimination against particular interests was prohibited. Accordingly, at the same session a law was passed giving this power and commanding uniformity in the levies.

While, however, the jurisdiction of the Court was extended, the taxes collectable by the Sheriffs and Clerks were not only lowered, but, in some cases, removed. The Assembly had intended to subject these to County charges, the State charge would have been so apportioned as to enable them to bear the double burden. Without such apportionment, many men of honest callings would be forced to abandon those callings.

The tax on slaves, under schedules B and C, are usually the price of license to persons exercising particular callings. For many years the General Assembly, affixed certain amounts as reasonable for the levies. It is impossible to believe that the body would have allowed these amounts to be suddenly annulled, and the change of power and depletion of the revenue machinery to meet the change.

This sudden revolution in policy would aggrandise some counties at the expense of others. Take, for example, the tax on express companies, four per cent. on gross receipts. The counties in which these companies have offices would derive large revenues from their tax, and if not driven away by the exactions, they would raise their taxes on other freights, thus imposing burdens on their consignees residing in adjoining counties. The banks, whose stockholders are scattered throughout the State, would contribute to swell the revenues of the counties where their banking houses are located.

Again, as said before, the machinery for raising taxes from listed subjects was well adapted to the collection of the county revenue. It needed no change to meet the requirements of the larger powers of the County Courts. On the contrary, the machinery for collecting the taxes from unlisted subjects could not be used without change. The provisions securing the levies under schedules B and C for the State have not been moulded to secure similar levies for the county.

Thus far on general principles. Let us now notice the words of the law in their bearing on the present revenue act. The Justices of the County Court are commanded, at the first court, to lay a tax on "such subjects of taxation within the county as may be taxed by the revenue laws then in force." &c. In the preamble of schedule A the words "subjects of taxation" are used in reference to the taxes then imposed, while in schedule B the words "subjects of taxation" are used in reference to the taxes then imposed, and the Sheriff is ordered to "collect the taxes as set forth in this schedule annually, and grant to each party paying the tax a license."

It will be noticed that the words concerning jurisdiction in the County Courts are identical with the description of taxable objects in schedule A, while these words are not used at all in schedule B. The tax in the latter schedule is usually on the person, as the price of a license for transacting business, and it is expressly provided that in paying the State tax the party is entitled to the license. The requirement of this license is likewise due, its payment would be secured by similar requirement. So in the act for collecting revenue, the Sheriff is particularly ordered to give licenses to merchants and others on their paying the "taxes imposed and enumerated in schedule B." So in section 80 bond is required of parties commencing business after July 1st, to secure the payment of State taxes. To ascertain these taxes the Sheriff is ordered to give licenses to all persons who are to all obtain county taxes from these sources.

Again, by section 83 the Sheriff must keep a record of the moneys collected by him from the Clerks of the Court (i. e. under schedule C), and under schedule B, and the clerk must send a copy of his very record to the County Court. The Sheriff must pay the moneys thus ascertained to the Public Treasurer; that is, the Sheriff pays all the taxes collected under schedules B and C to the State. He is nowhere ordered to pay any portion thereof to the County Court.

Again, by section 88 of the "Act for Collecting Revenue," if the Clerk fails to pay over the taxes received by him, (mentioned in schedule C), suit is to be brought and it is expressly provided that "the whole recovery shall be paid to the Treasurer, and the Clerk shall be liable to the Sheriff, and by him, as will appear, by subsequent sections, to the Public Treasurer."

So, in section 44, on or before the 1st day of July, the Clerk must deliver the Sheriff a copy of the tax list, containing the public tax, and the taxes imposed by the County Court. There is no other provision for informing the Sheriff of the amount of any other County taxes, than is imposed on listed subjects. If any others were intended to be allowed, it seems certain some provision would have been made for notification to the Sheriff of their imposition.

Another argument may be derived from the words of the proviso, which regulates the mode of taxation by the County Courts. "The taxables there spoken of are, 1st, things taxed according to list, and 2nd, things taxed according to value. The persons who in schedule B pay specific percentage on their gross receipts or net profits, are not appropriately described by the terms used in the proviso.

Other arguments might be adduced, but I think the foregoing considerations are sufficient to establish the proposition, that the County Court cannot tax the persons and objects mentioned in schedules B and C.

Very respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

Public Meeting in Randolph.

A public meeting was held in Randolph county on the 8th instant, at which Colonel Zebadiah Rush presided. The Colonel addressed the meeting in an earnest and impressive manner, expressing the hope that some good would result from their assembling together, and that after all our losses and sufferings, if wise counsels now prevailed, there was a bright future ahead.

On the conclusion of his remarks he called upon B. B. Bulla, Esq., who explained the object of the meeting more in detail, heartily endorsing the position taken by the speaker, and in a vote of 100 to 10 the meeting adjourned.

On motion of H. J. Harris, Esq., a committee consisting of Messrs. G. H. Hinchaw, Joseph Causey and H. J. Harris were appointed by the chair to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

In the absence of the committee, Robert P. Dick, Esq., addressed the meeting at length in an eloquent and impressive manner. He earnestly advocated and endorsed the policy of President Johnson; hoped that we should all forget and forgive, and that we should all be united in our efforts to restore the Union, and that we should all be united in our efforts to restore the Union, and that we should all be united in our efforts to restore the Union.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the President, and to the Union, and to the Constitution, and to the laws of the United States, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the County of Randolph, and to the laws of the City of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Town of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Village of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Hamlet of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Precinct of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Ward of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Parish of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Township of Raleigh, and to the laws of the County of Raleigh, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the United States.

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Resolved, That we pledge our support to the President, and to the Union, and to the Constitution, and to the laws of the United States, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the County of Randolph, and to the laws of the City of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Town of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Village of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Hamlet of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Precinct of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Ward of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Parish of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Township of Raleigh, and to the laws of the County of Raleigh, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the President, and to the Union, and to the Constitution, and to the laws of the United States, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the County of Randolph, and to the laws of the City of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Town of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Village of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Hamlet of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Precinct of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Ward of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Parish of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Township of Raleigh, and to the laws of the County of Raleigh, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the President, and to the Union, and to the Constitution, and to the laws of the United States, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the County of Randolph, and to the laws of the City of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Town of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Village of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Hamlet of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Precinct of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Ward of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Parish of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Township of Raleigh, and to the laws of the County of Raleigh, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the President, and to the Union, and to the Constitution, and to the laws of the United States, and to the laws of the State of North Carolina, and to the laws of the County of Randolph, and to the laws of the City of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Town of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Village of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Hamlet of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Precinct of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Ward of Raleigh, and to the laws of the Parish of Raleigh, and to